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ABSTRACT

In a magazine format, the services and programs of the State Library of Ohio from July 1974 to June 1975 are reported. New programs such as the opening of the State Library Tower Center to meet changing government information needs and the Ohio-Morehead program to reach educationally and economically disadvantaged; new uses of technology within Ohio Libraries; and cooperative projects for resource sharing are described. A financial review outlines state library expenditures and grant programs. (Author/PF)

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review

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people access to essential services.

Although today the State Library utilizes the latest publications, equipment, and techniques, its services have their roots in the history of Ohio. Only 17 years younger than the Library of Congress, the State Library was established as a government reference library in 1817, and its responsibility for improved public library services dates back to the Garfield law of 1896. These two primary functions, along with specialized responsibilities appropriate for today's needs, were mandated to the State Library Board by the Ohio General Assembly in a completely revised State Library law in 1969 and further clarified in 1975.

This report focuses on the services and programs of the State Library from July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975. During the year libraries, like other institutions, felt the twin blows of inflation and recession. But the report also shows that, in spite of these, both growth and change took place. New programs, such as the opening of the State Library Tower Center to meet changing government information needs and the Ohio-Morehead program to reach educationally and economically disadvantaged adults, were introduced. Important steps were also taken to assure that Ohio libraries will be able to meet the needs of Ohio people in the 1980's.

Contents

Library Moves with the Times 1
Programs Tailored for the Times 2
Technology Speeds Service 4
Give and Take in Multicounty Cooperation 6
OVAL Helps Libraries Help People 8
Metropolitan Libraries Launch Resource Sharing 9
Financial Review 10
Planning for Better Service 12

the State Library review

a report from The State Library of Ohio 1974-1975

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The State Library

Moves with the Times

Seventy years ago the State Library moved books to readers throughout Ohio by railroad. Today the library delivers information and materials to readers in new ways—using electronic, microfilm and microfiche delivery systems, and a new skyscraper library center.

When departments of state government moved into the new State Office Tower in Columbus in early 1975, part of the State Library moved with them. The 4000 state employees who work in the Tower have their own Tower Library Center on the 29th floor near a key elevator exchange point. Daily courier service from the main collection at 65 S. Front brings library materials to the Tower library. A microfilm copy of the library's card catalog and a direct telephone line connects library staff and users in the Center with reference specialists at the main library.

The library added new space at 65 S. Front St. when a number of state departments moved to the new Tower. Library users and staff had long been handicapped by cramped quarters. The new space gives users better access to the library's collection and facilitates more efficient operations.

In a new conference room at the main library the library's Specialist in State Government Services initiated meetings with departmental librarians, information specialists, and other state department personnel to learn more about the information needs of government and to offer information about the State Library's services. Through this person-to-person communications program the library better anticipates future information needs.

This year, state government employees and officials borrowed some 42,000 books, periodicals, and documents from the library. One out of every four of the books and documents borrowed by staff of state of departments was selected from monthly booklists the library prepares to inform state personnel about new books. Among the nine areas of current concern are health, administrative services, and education. The library's team of reference librarians provided answers to 7,484 information requests, a 28 percent increase over last year.

The Department of Economic and Community Development, Administrative Services, and the Attorney General's office are among the state departments which made extensive use of the library's reference and information services this year. The Legislative Service Commission staff also regularly use the State Library's collections and services in their work.

Six new book lists on such topics as "Computer Programs and Programming," "Evaluation," and "Volunteer Services" were added to the booklist series distributed to state employees. Through a current awareness program the library staff also sent thousands of periodicals to state government employees concerned with management and corrections. A one-page newsletter, *Information from the State Library*, carries library news to some 2000 state employees. The library staff also distributed more than 6000 copies of a revised brochure "Effective Information Systems" that describes the library's services.

In spite of prudent library management, inflation and rising costs limited purchase to 10,202 books, periodicals, and microforms during the year. This was a big drop from the 13,782 purchased last year. Microforms are increasingly important to the State Library's collection. New microfilmed acquisitions include *Bills in The Ohio General Assembly 100th through 108th (1953-1970)*, the *Washington Post* and the *Monthly Labor Review*. Top priority was given to the purchase of materials on subjects of major government concern, such as the energy crisis, equal opportunity, inflation, and budget management systems, and for backstopping services to other Ohio libraries.

Service Programs

Tailored for the Times

Ohio's 11 million residents depend on information for their studies or jobs and for the decisions of life today. For millions of Ohioans libraries are the best, or only, source for such essential information. Libraries are also cultural and recreational centers. For those with handicaps, the institutionalized, the old, the very young, inner city residents, and those with limited English, today's libraries offer new services. Many libraries offer a full range of services to meet their users' needs, but some libraries lack funds for even basic resources. Other libraries still are not yet reaching out energetically to those groups and individuals who would most likely become users.

Under Ohio law the State Library Board is responsible for statewide planning, research, and coordination of Ohio's library services and resources. Board decisions on federal grants are made on the basis of *The Ohio Long Range Program for Improvement of Library Services*, which was prepared with the help of advisory councils, librarians and trustees. The Library's Development Division staff works with Ohio's library staffs and trustees as they wrestle with challenges posed by the tightening economy, the demand for additional services, and rising readers' expectations.

Federal Public Library Grants

The State Library Board was able to make substantial special project grants this year because previously impounded Federal Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) funds from FY 1973 and 1974 were released for grants. One-third of these funds went to libraries to develop outreach services to disadvantaged, handicapped, and homebound persons. One of the 56 grants extends library services to the handicapped in public housing units and homes for the elderly in Cleveland. Persons in wheel chairs or on crutches or walkers for the first time can use a specially designed bookmobile equipped with a hydraulic lift. Another grant to the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County provides for computerized operations to serve blind and physically handicapped users in 33 southern Ohio counties. A third grant, to the Cleveland Public Library, provides toll free telephone lines for blind and physically handicapped readers throughout 55 northern Ohio counties to call the regional library in Cleveland.

The State Library drew upon the expertise of the Appalachian Adult Education Center at Morehead State University, Kentucky to help Ohio develop outreach programs for educationally and economically disadvantaged adults. As a result, federal grant programs now assist such library services to adults in Columbus, Toledo, and Xenia. Libraries in Marietta, Waverly, and Wilmington, also in the Ohio-Morehead program, have launched new outreach programs with local resources. Federal grants also financed library service to the homebound and handicapped in Mahoning County and to the Spanish-speaking populations in Wauseon and Lorain.

Approximately 30 percent of federal grant funds were used to support the multi-county cooperative projects that operate in 63 counties (see pages 6-7). One-time resource development grants totaling $211,564 purchased books and other materials for public libraries in Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown. These resource libraries are major suppliers to other libraries in the state through the teletype interlibrary loan network. Federal grants also provide funds for planning multitype interlibrary cooperative programs in metropolitan areas (see page 9).

State Grants

State aid funds ($632,604) were one-fifth of the State Library Board's total grant funds in 1975. The largest single state aid program is that for the ALSO (see page 8). State aid also subsidizes the talking book and braille service given by the Cincinnati and Cleveland libraries to Ohio's blind and physically handicapped readers. This year more than 15,900 readers benefited from this service, compared to 14,640 last year. Other state funds provided maintenance state aid grants to libraries in 23 counties and reimbursements for interlibrary loans.

Federal Grants to State Institutions

This year 10 percent of the state's federal grant funds was used to improve and develop library service in state institutions.

For the first time the library used a systems approach to fund two major grants to upgrade library services in 17 state-supported correctional institutions. One grant was made to the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction; the other to the Ohio Youth Commission. Other grants bought books, audio-visual materials, and equipment in five institutions, including a tape collection for patients at Lima State Hospital. A first grant was made to an institution for the mentally retarded—the Columbus State Institute. To assist institutions improve their library services, the library's institution consultant this year made 98 visits to 27 state-supported institutions. As important, is the consultant's work with the central administering agencies.

Consultants

The consultants in the Development Division work with libraries in particular regions of the state. They advise on such diverse matters as evaluation of services, budget preparation, remodeling or rearrangement of facilities, and book selection and personnel policies. Consultants also assist libraries prepare grant proposals, act as liaison to libraries that are developing services with federal grants, and help bring librarians and trustees together to solve problems on a regional or cooperative basis.

Some consultants also specialize in a particular area of service, such as children's services, work with institutions, or services to the handicapped. This year the division added a new specialty by appointing a consultant to work with academic and special libraries. Libraries of all types are joining forces in today's cooperative projects and consultant responsibility increasingly involves team work with specialists and other consultants in the division. In 1975 consultants made 177 visits to grant-assisted projects, and visited more than half of the public libraries and a fifth of the university libraries in the state. Today much consultant work is done in meetings rather than in visits to individual libraries, This year consultants attended 254 meetings as resource persons or as participants.

The library's close relationship with other state offices has led to a number of joint programs. Cooperation with the Ohio Department of Education resulted in an Ohio American Revolution Bicentennial Advisory Commission grant for a year-long Bicentennial reading program. The library cosponsored four workshops for library clerk-treasurers with the Office of the Auditor of State. The consultant for service to the handicapped serves as a regular member of the Interdepartmental Committee on Aging and is on the Ohio Steering Committee of the National Congress on Rehabilitation of Homebound and Institutionalized Persons. The staff also works closely with library schools, universities, and professional organizations.

To communicate current library information and to monitor changes that may affect libraries, the State Library produces publications and supports research. The library produced and distributed more than 4000 copies of a new directory, *Libraries for People with Handicaps,* to libraries and to public and private agency staff working with the handicapped. The annual *Ohio Directory of Libraries,* which includes statistics, and *Rankings of Ohio Library Statistics* are important documents for the planning of improved library service. *NEWS from the State Library* reports State Library Board actions within four days of Board meetings. A newsletter, the *Round Up,* regularly goes to children's librarians. *Library Opportunities in Ohio,* a list of library positions open in the state, is the state's only professional library placement service bulletin.

Technology Speeds Service

The information needs of those who live in today's highly complex, rapidly changing society must be met quickly. For years libraries have used the hardware of technology in behind-the-scenes operations, but now computer terminals are visible out front where the library users are. These terminals help users, as well as staff, locate books and information; they also transmit information from one place to another in the fastest possible way.

Teletypewriters are used in a statewide communications system, TWXIL, that locates books quickly for reciprocal lending throughout Ohio. Use of TWXIL (TWX Interlibrary Loan Network), which links the State Library, the Ohio Union Catalog and nine resource libraries in the state, more than doubled this year. In most cases, TWXIL reduces the time needed to fill a library's interlibrary loan request by three or more days. Resource libraries are public libraries in Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, Youngstown, Caldwell Regional Center, and The Ohio State University Libraries. Supplementing the TWXIL is the 4-year-old SLOMAC (State Library of Ohio Microfilmed Automated Catalog) system through which 12 libraries in the state have microfilmed copies of the State Library's holdings. The microfilmed reader-printer not only enables staff members in these libraries to check the State Library's catalog, but also provides them with print-outs for interlibrary loan requests.

A computer terminal in the State Library's reference room permits rapid access to The Ohio State University Libraries' collection and provides an additional source for TWXIL loans. This year the staff supplied 9800 location requests for users through this service, an increase of 41 percent over last year. In February, the State Library installed an experimental terminal for library users seeking bibliographic information. About ten seconds after the reader types in his request, the information which traditionally has appeared on a catalog card flashes on the screen, along with the symbols for libraries in Ohio and other states that own the book. This pilot project to test public use of computers in seven libraries is funded by a State Library federal grant to the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC).

Last year the State Library also began use of the computerized OCLC system for cataloging, thereby gaining speed while reducing costs and errors. During the year of conversion the library's Catalog Center processed 96,715 volumes for the State Library and 74 contracting libraries. On some days, the Catalog Center staff finds as many as 93 percent of acquisitions already recorded in the computer. State Library staff catalogs and enters into OCLC's data bank its own original cataloged items. Through OCLC, 500 member libraries in 35 states share bibliographical information on more than 1 million books. To make the system even more valuable, OCLC will soon store data on periodical holdings of participating member libraries. OCLC has contracted with Battelle Memorial Institute to develop a system to add subject searches to the present author and title searches.

Technical innovations also are revolutionizing library storage by production of materials on microfilm and microfiche. This is of major importance in the library's documents section, which this year acquired 20,000 new federal and state documents.

New technology has not always replaced more traditional forms of communication. More than 1900 requests for information received in the documents section this year were answered by phone. And the 47,086 items sent to the libraries in the Ohio Documents depository system (up from 39,069 last year) traveled by means of the United States Postal Service.

HOW TWXIL WORKS

A Mahoning County reader asked the public library in Youngstown for the book *Studies on the Ice Age in India and Associated Human Cultures* by Helmut De Terra and T. T. Patterson. The library does not own the book and asked for it by TWXIL from the State Library. The State Library did not have the book on its shelves, and a search of the union catalog locator file showed that the title was not available in any of the 30 member libraries. Then the staff placed the request on the computer terminal which links them to The Ohio State University's computerized catalog. The book was found there, and a copy was located for immediate loan to the Youngstown library.

...That's Service

A 160-foot tower on a hill in Noble County is a dramatic (and functional) symbol for the radio hookups that link library mobile units with a headquarters reference department. The Southeastern Regional Library Service Center in Caldwell installed and operates the new communication network, one of the few in the country. Valerie Hannahs, one of the bookmobile staff, tells what the new service means to users.

The area served by our library radio system consists primarily of small rural towns and farms. Many of the requests relate to raising animals for profit, such as rabbits, pigeons, and dogs, and also the typical farm animals. Virginia Riggenbach, a Sardis resident, needed veterinary books and she received them the next day. Another request for animal information came from Martha Parkey of Mount Perry who wanted to know how to train a stock dog. We located and promptly sent her an informative and helpful book, *The Farmer's Dog*. Betty Jordan from Cutler said her husband wanted building plans so he could construct a farm building. The radio request was filled and in the mail within minutes after it was received. Ann Lang from Watertown was one of many homemakers who requested and received by mail books on canning and pickling. A versatile and busy woman from Zanesville, Hilda Yinger, asked for information on cheese-making and beekeeping. We sent her books and photocopies of articles.

As automobiles and appliances grow older they work less efficiently. It seems that instead of buying replacements owners are now fixing their old ones. Joan Ward of Bartlett found useful a book on Toyotas that she received from us. Other library borrowers have fixed washers, dryers, air conditioners, and radios. Many women in the region now do their own painting, wallpapering, and furniture refinishing with the help of our books.

In an area like ours, where distances to stores are great and where repairmen are few and overworked, a visit by the bookmobile with its radio service may save library users both dollars and time.

Give and Take

In Multicounty Cooperation

The 1975 recession trimmed library budgets along with family budgets. But the recession brought a bonus to public libraries — increased use of services. Just as in the depression of the 1930's, Ohioans turned to library books, records and films for information and for escape from their problems.

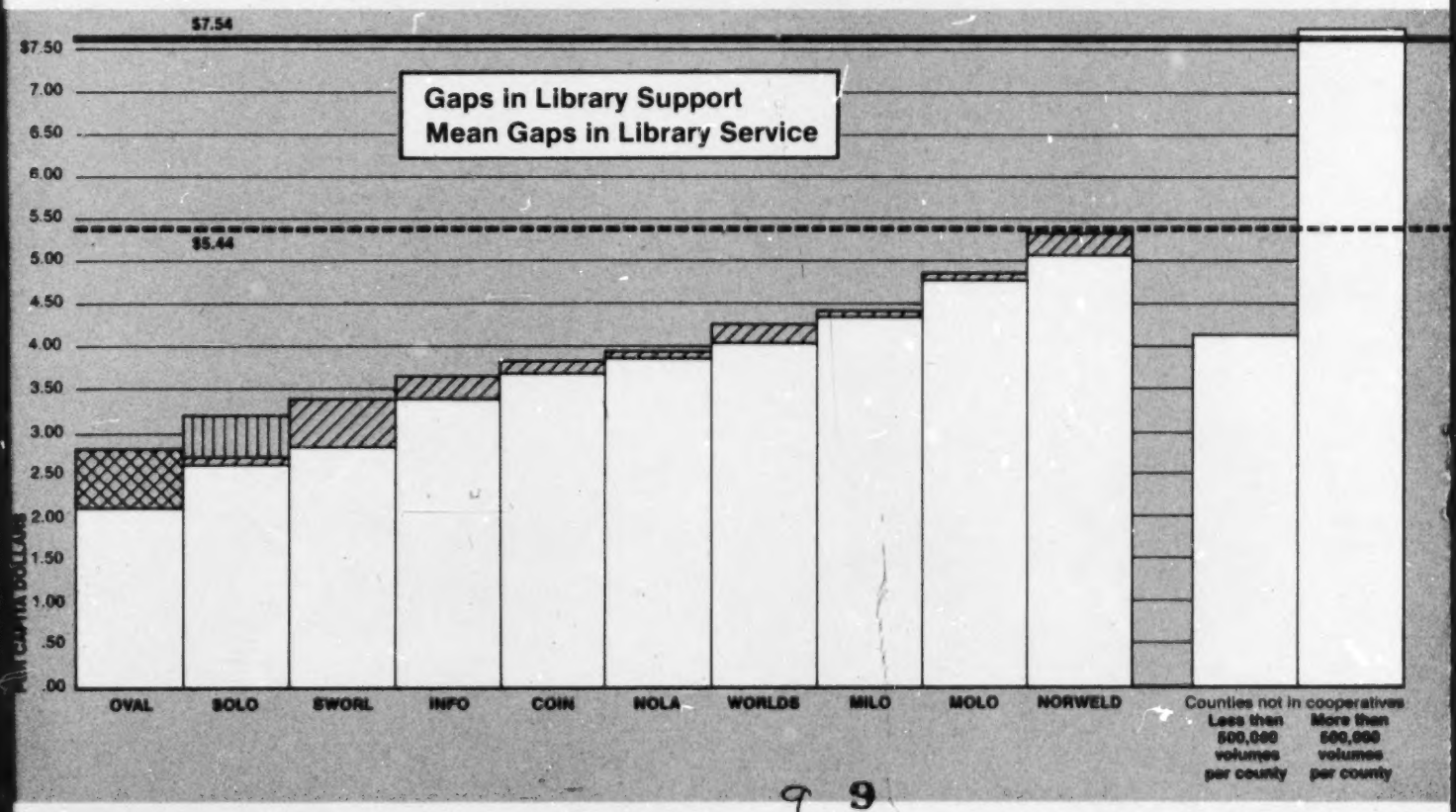
How did Ohio libraries stretch scarce dollars to meet increased demand? Like others throughout the country, many joined forces with neighboring libraries to share resources and services in cooperative projects. In 1975 libraries in 73 counties had joined in multicounty cooperation. Two of the cooperatives (NOLA and INFO) already include as members all public libraries in their regions. NOLA also welcomed as an associate member an academic library, Youngstown State University. The library at Lima State Hospital is a member of the WORLDS cooperative.

Libraries in the northeast borrow business and vocational books from a central pool financed by the NOLA cooperative; toll free phone lines and a delivery system mean that requests are filled speedily. In MILO, the cooperative finances phone credit cards for interlibrary calls. Similar arrangements in each of the cooperatives make it easy for member libraries to call their resource library.

A summer workshop series in SWORL taught children's librarians how to present film, puppet, and story hour programs. The staff demonstrated their new skills at programs that attracted large crowds. One happy child said, "It was like a surprise party on Christmas or a birthday!" The super 8 film circuit operated by NORWELD loaned films an average of ten times each in just six months. Thirteen of the 19 libraries that presented film programs had never before offered films.

In 1975 several of the cooperatives expanded services into areas other than books. Judy Hastings, NORWELD project director, says, "We branched out into AV materials. My assistant and I covered 1,112 miles during National Children's Book Week to present 31 programs to 3,155 persons in 25 libraries." SOLO/SEO started a program to make periodicals more easily available by purchasing microfilm copies of frequently used back issues. The headquarters staff supplies member libraries with photocopies of articles that their readers request. To support a similar service started by WORLDS, the Lima Public Library (resource library for the cooperative) acquired a reader-printer and a 5-year microfilm edition of the periodicals in *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature* for use by all member libraries. The SOLO/SEO cooperative also sponsored a workshop in Zanesville to help libraries utilize the new system's services and become even more helpful to readers.

Each autonomous cooperative group develops programs to meet the particular needs of those who live in its area. For example, a community survey by an 18-member Citizens' Action Committee in Lorain and Medina Counties is helping INFO plan future programs. Each cooperative's governing board is made up of representatives of member libraries. But local rule doesn't mean local libraries pay all the bills. Although each member library contributes something to the support of the cooperative, a series of federal Library Services and Construction Act



(LSCA) grants have provided most of the funds for the multicounty library services.

Southwestern Ohio counties pioneered the cooperative movement by establishing a SWORL headquarters in 1968. In 1969, 18 counties in southern Ohio were actively cooperating on a multicounty basis, and today the program has grown to include 161 libraries in 73 counties. These cooperatives now serve 46.2 percent of the state's residents.

The State Library assists the cooperatives in two major ways: through advisory assistance and through allocation of federal LSCA grants. Within each region a State Library consultant works with library staffs and trustees. Directors of the multicounty groups, who meet regularly in Columbus with State Library staff for problem solving and information exchange meetings, are developing procedures and guidelines for their mutual benefit. As a result of a middle management workshop sponsored by COIN, participants were invited and 38 came to the State Library for a tour and a first-hand introduction to services. To supply the State Library and multicounty group planners with more data this year, A. J. Goldwyn from Case Western Reserve's School of Library Science conducted a survey of regional development.

Although both OVAL (the State's first Area Library Service Organization) and the nine multicounty cooperatives enable groups of libraries to share their resources and expand their services, the two types of organization are fundamentally different. The state-supported ALSO is organized under the Ohio ALSO law and will when in full operation offer a full range of essential services. An ALSO board is elected by the participating libraries. In contrast, each MCC operates primarily with short-term federal grants on a contractual basis. The cooperative is intended to meet one or more priority needs identified by the participating libraries. One of the libraries is designated as the administering library. Each cooperative is working toward becoming an ALSO.

Name of Multicounty Cooperative and first ALSO		Resource Library	Participating Counties	Public Libraries in Area	Participating Public Libraries	Associate Member Libraries
COIN	• Central Ohio Information Network	Mansfield Marion Wayne County	8	19	15	0
INFO	• INFO, Lorain and Medina Counties	Lorain	2	9	9	1
MILO	• Miami Valley Library Organization	Dayton	7	23	17	0
MOLO	• Mideastern Ohio Library Organization	Canton	6	17	12	0
NOLA	• Northeastern Ohio Library Association	Youngstown	5	25	25	2
NORWELD	• Northwestern Library District	Toledo	11	41	34	0
SOLO	• Southeastern Ohio Library Organization	SEO Center	9	14	12	0
SWORL	• Southwestern Ohio Rural Libraries	Cincinnati	7	13	12	6
WORLDS	• Western Ohio Regional Library Development System	Lima	8	21	13	5
	Total		62	182	149	14
First ALSO OVAL	• Ohio Valley Area Libraries	Ohio University, Athens	11	13	12	0
	TOTAL		73[1]	195	161	14

[1]Harrison County is counted in MOLO and SOLO, but is counted only once in the statewide total

June 30, 1975

$7.54 Minimum amount needed for adequate library services under OLDP

$5.44 Average statewide per capita public library income, 1974

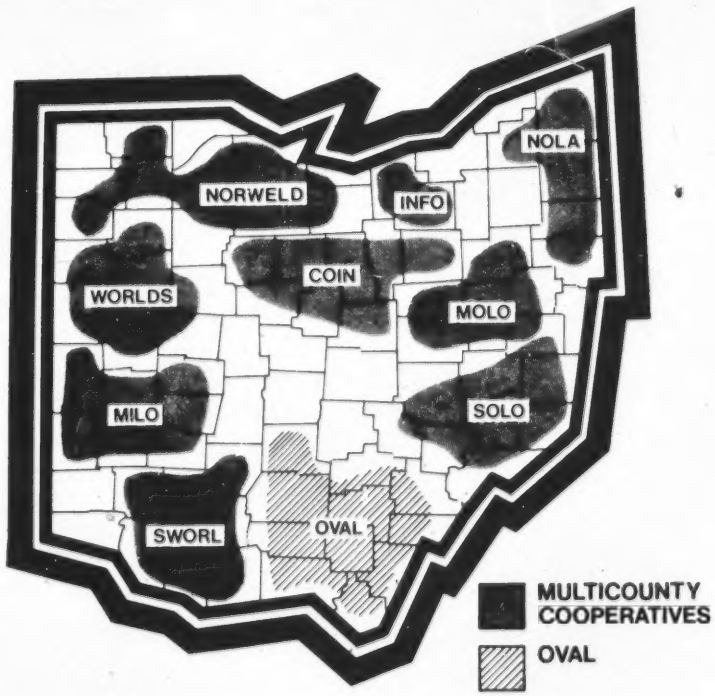
Federal grants to multicounty cooperatives

Local funds

State grant to OVAL (first ALSO)

State and federal funds used for support of Southeastern Ohio Regional Center in Caldwell, which serves the SOLO area.

Multicounty Cooperatives and Ohio's first ALSO (OVAL)



10

With State Support

OVAL Helps Libraries Help People

For Sheila Walker of Franklin Furnace and Charles Davis of Waverly the "need to know" is as great as it is for Ohio's big city dwellers. They probably watch the same television programs, read similar news stories (often in the same newspaper), and may share identical cultural interests. This year all battled the same recession. In rural areas, the public library's role as the source of information often is greater than in cities, however, because there are fewer other educational resources, such as colleges and universities.

The 12 public libraries in 11 largely rural southern Ohio counties were forced to cut expenditures in this year of declining budgets, but vigorously launched two new cooperative ventures — Books-by-Mail and a university-based reference loan service. Sponsor of these services was Ohio Valley Area Libraries (OVAL), Ohio's first state-supported Area Library Service Organization (ALSO). Now in its second year of operation, OVAL has as its goal the improvement of library service for the people in the area.

Because the region includes 66,000 rural box holders, Books-by-Mail (a paperback mail order and delivery) was an immediate success. The borrowers include many rural residents who are too isolated, too poor, or too ill or handicapped to reach a town or village library or a bookmobile. Orders for books from rural mailboxes reached 15,000 in January, only three months after the service began. Even these impressive figures don't tell the story of the persons who waited so eagerly for the mailman because he's bringing something to read, or the Scioto County shut-in who calls the service "ministering to the needs of the confined," or the people who have been helped by libraries to make the transition from city life to grass roots living. Sheila Walker writes from Franklin Furnace:

"We've just moved to Ohio and live quite a distance from any library. We considered it a blessing when we got your catalog in the mail. Please never stop this wonderful service."

The second new program that OVAL launched this year brings "big city" library services to the region by phone and mail. Each public library now has telephone access to the extensive information resources of the library at Ohio University. When Charles Davis in Waverly, for instance, asks for a book or for information which the Pike County Library cannot provide, a staff member phones the Ohio University Library. There staff work on the request immediately. "Through OVAL," says Davis, "my library in Waverly can supply me with information and sources I need for my free lance writing."
In the first three months of the service's operations, Ohio University located 600 books and provided 700 pages of photocopied materials to residents throughout southeastern Ohio.

In addition to launching these two new projects, OVAL continues to buy books and other materials and provides consultant services for member libraries. Specialists for adult and children's services, who help library staff increase their skills in program planning and book buying, this year conducted staff training workshops on reference techniques and other skills. "OVAL inspires the local library," says John Redman, librarian of the Pike County Library in Waverly, "and teaches us better utilization of our own material."

As cultural opportunities grow in southern Ohio, public libraries support many of the programs and even serve as the stimulus for new ones. Interest in home arts and crafts is increasing, community theaters are flourishing, and a growing awareness of the area's rich past is prompting historical studies. The Ohio Arts Council recognized the importance of OVAL libraries and gave them a year's membership. Benefits include the opportunity to borrow exhibitions; one of the most popular is a nineteenth century coal hole covers exhibit.

OVAL's vigorous support for member libraries has grown out of seven years of cooperative projects, the last two while operating as an ALSO. Without federal Library Services and Construction Act and state equalization funds (for 1974 and 1975 only) the expansion of library service would have been impossible. Maurice G. Klein, OVAL's director, believes that the need for continued help to improve the libraries is more pressing than ever. "The income of OVAL's 12 libraries dropped 5 percent this year," explains Klein. "All costs of library operation increased rapidly because of inflation while library income was dropping. Without the $295,000 state grant for ALSO operations for 1975, public library services in this area would have been drastically curtailed."

The people in the OVAL area need better library services, and increased ALSO funds will make these services possible.

Profile of OVAL

Ohio's first Area Library Service Organization (ALSO)

Service Area: Athens, Gallia, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs, Pickaway, Pike, Ross, Scioto, and Vinton counties. Ten of the 11 counties are in Ohio Appalachia. The area is larger than the entire state of Connecticut, encompassing 13 percent of Ohio's total land area. It ranks last in the state in per capita library support (see chart, page 6). In 1974, only 38¢ per person was available for library materials. The public libraries in the area have only 2 books for each of the 400,000 residents in the 11-county area. Of the 107 persons working in the 12 libraries, only 6 have had formal library education.

In some counties the unemployment rate this year spiralled to twice the statewide average. At the same time, there is migration into the area. Among the migrants back to the land are those who want to get back to a more basic life, including an increasing number of retirees.

Financing: OVAL began with 25 percent funding in 1973. The 1975 ALSO grant was $294,560, approximately 50 percent of the funding needed to guarantee essential services.

Staff: Three librarians and nine supportive staff members for services throughout the 11-county area. Headquarters for OVAL are in Wellston.

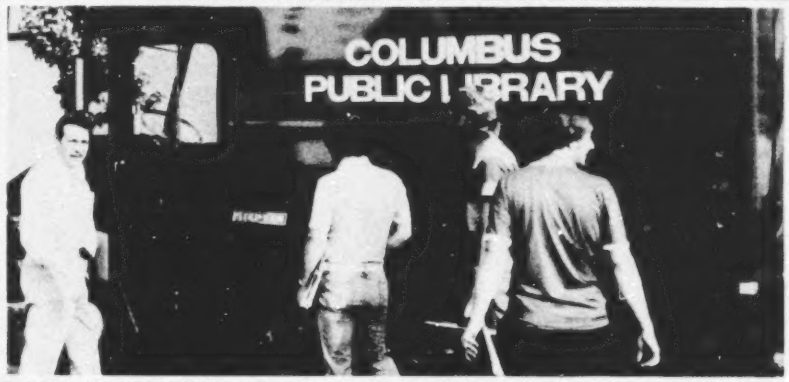
Policymakers: A 12-member ALSO board is elected by trustees of the 12 participating libraries.

With LSCA Grants

Metropolitan Libraries Launch Resource Sharing

The resources of some 950 libraries in Ohio's eight metropolitan areas include more than 37 million books, as well as major collections of films, recordings, and magazines. Even with these, the public, academic, school, and special libraries in metropolitan areas face major problems in meeting their readers' expectations. As the recession and inflation attack book budgets and the volume of publishing increases, sharing among libraries becomes more essential. Quality library service in these areas is not only a matter of increasing collection *size* in individual libraries; it is also a matter of increasing *availability* to the total library resources of the area.

How can information seekers be assured of easy access to these vast resources? Probably the best vehicle is the metropolitan library system. Through a system urban libraries can share the cost and use of expensive computerized research services such as the *New York Times* Information Bank, expand media services, and operate interlibrary loan delivery services.



To initiate the necessary practical planning and experimentation required to launch metropolitan systems, the State Library Board awarded four major grants in April and June this year. The Library Council of Greater Cleveland received funds for a pilot project through which 16 academic and public libraries in the Cleveland area will share books and other resources. The project is assembling information and developing workable procedures for such activities as cooperative purchasing and delivery systems. A model for sharing library resources in other metropolitan areas will be developed from this test project.

For student users who have great needs, a State Library Board grant to the University of Cincinnati is making research material more widely available to students. Several university, public, and special libraries in the Cincinnati Library Consortium are working together in this project. In another experimental project The Ohio State University contracted for online access to the *New York Times* Information Bank. This information is offered to users in the Columbus area through the Columbus Public Library and statewide through the State Library. Finally, the fourth grant makes available to all the residents of Summit County the combined film collections of the Akron-Summit County Public Library and the University of Akron.

Although funds requested by the State Library Board for metropolitan library systems were not appropriated in 1975, legislation authorizing these systems was passed by the Ohio General Assembly in mid-1975. This legislation should provide the basis for accelerated system development. The result will be better library service to all residents of metropolitan areas.

1212

Financial Review

STATE LIBRARY EXPENDITURES

July 1, 1974 — June 30, 1975

By Program and Fund

(1)	State General Revenue Appropriations FY 1975 (2)	Receipts from Services (3)	LSCA Title II (4)	(LSCA Titles I, III) FY 1975 (5)	Total FY 1975 (6)	LSCA Title I, III Impounded FY 1973 & 1974 (7)	Total Expended (8)
Reference and Information Service to State Government	$ 316,511	$ 38,584			$ 355,095		$ 355,095
Interlibrary Services	515,352	85,751		$ 42,061	643,164	$ 24,118	667,282
Library Development Systems Planning and Operation	1,550,232	143,200	$ 11,975[1]	885,195	2,590,602	1,980,357	4,570,959
Total	$2,382,095	$267,535	$ 11,975	$927,256	$3,588,861	$2,004,475[2]	$5,593,336

[1] Payment for FY 1972 Title II Construction grant. [2] Includes $1,899,906 from FY 1973 funds; $104,569 from FY 1974 funds.

By Category and Fund

(1)	State General Revenue Appropriations FY 1975 (2)	Receipts from Services (3)	LSCA Title II (4)	LSCA Titles I, III FY 1975 (5)	Total FY 1975 (6)	LSCA Title I, III Impounded FY 1973 & 1974 (7)	Total Expended (8)
Salaries	$1,328,464	$155,914		$ 21,245	$1,505,623	$ 4,142	$1,509,765
Maintenance	215,716	83,854		25,087	324,657	47,411	372,068
Equipment	14,169	1,604		50,704	66,477	310,493	376,970
Books	191,142	26,163		7,554	224,859	67	224,926
Grants	632,604		$11,975	922,666	1,467,245	1,642,362	3,109,607
Total	$2,382,095	$267,535	$11,975	$927,256	$3,588,861	$2,004,475	$5,593,336

Federal Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) Programs

		Allocation Available	Grants	Workshops	Projects Administered by State Library	Transferred or Unexpended
Title I	Public Library Services					
	Fiscal Year — 1973	$1,653,447	$1,299,969	$18,595	$334,883[1]	
	Fiscal Year — 1974	1,099,290	99,223		67	$1,000,000[2]
	Fiscal Year — 1975	2,148,242	758,156	658	104,515	1,284,913[3]
Title III	Interlibrary Cooperation					
	Fiscal Year — 1973	246,459	204,422	20,153	21,884	
	Fiscal Year — 1974	5,279			5,279	
	Fiscal Year — 1975	63,927	63,852		75	
Total		$5,216,644	$2,425,622	$39,406	$466,703	$2,284,913

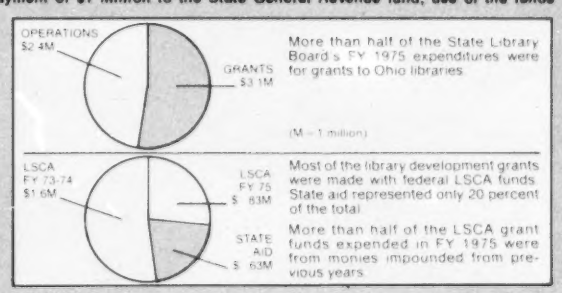
[1] Replacement of 6 bookmobiles.

[2] $1,000,000 was transferred to the Emergency Purposes Fund of the Controlling Board by Controlling Board action, October 28, 1974.

[3] The LSCA revised Annual Program statement filed with the U.S. Commissioner of Education, May 16, 1975 provides for this amount to be expended in grants; the Ohio Office of Budget and Management has requested revision of the Annual Program statement and payment of $1 million to the State General Revenue fund; use of the funds awaits State and Federal legal determinations.

State Aid Payments

Basic State Aid for Countywide Extension Service	$ 70,544
Area Library Service Organization	$294,560
Subsidy for Services to Blind and Visually Handicapped Readers	$255,831
Reimbursement for Interlibrary Loans	$ 11,669
Total	$632,604



More than half of the State Library Board's FY 1975 expenditures were for grants to Ohio libraries.

Most of the library development grants were made with federal LSCA funds. State aid represented only 20 percent of the total.

More than half of the LSCA grant funds expended in FY 1975 were from monies impounded from previous years.

Grants for Services and Interlibrary Cooperation (Title I and III) — FY 1973 Funds

Akron-Summit County Public Library: Akron Cooperative Film Center	$ 47,350
Amos Memorial Library: WORLDS '75 (eight-county project)	80,642
Cleveland Public Library: Project COMMUNICATION	55,839
Cleveland Public Library: Mobile Library to the Elderly	90,346
Columbus Public Library: Columbus Adult Basic Education Project	24,824
Cuyahoga County Public Library: Planning Grant for Metropolitan System	54,000
Lorain Public Library: INFO '75	106,832
Lorain Public Library: LIBROS (two-county project)	38,133
Lorain Public Library: DISCOVER	43,651
Mansfield Public Library: COIN (eight-county project)	73,993
McKinley Memorial Library: NOLA — Reference & Information (five-county project)	79,329
Ohio State University: Columbus Area Shared Use of Automated Information Resources	40,241
Portage County District Library: Project Visual Library	33,739
Stark County District Library: Project SCORE	32,577
Toledo-Lucas County District Library: Toledo Area Information Project	65,752
University of Cincinnati Libraries: Expanded Access & Interlibrary Cooperation	62,831
Washington County Public Library: SOLO Microfilm Periodical Project (nine-county project)	16,999
Wauseon Public Library: Project TRES	2,400
Way Public Library: NORWELD (11-county project)	104,351
Wilmington Public Library: SWORL (seven-county project)	97,324
Wright Library: MILO (seven-county project)	48,069
Youngstown and Mahoning County Public Library: Project OUTREACH (Yo-Mah-Co-Co)	61,645
Sub Total	$1,260,697

Grants for Services (Title I) — FY 1974 Funds

Columbus Public Library: Columbus Adult Basic Education Project	$ 97,683
Marshall University: Project Special Course in Library Management for Small and Geographically Remote Public Libraries	690
Ohio State University: Middle Management Seminar	850
Sub Total	$ 99,223

Grants for Services and Interlibrary Cooperation (Title I and III) — FY 1975 Funds

Akron-Summit County Public Library: TWXIL Libraries Resource Grant	$ 33,526
The Catholic University of America: Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange	7,852
Cincinnati Public Library: Project A B C D (Automation of Blind Library & Cassette Duplication)	$ 151,307
Cincinnati Public Library: TWXIL Libraries Resource Grant	33,955
Cincinnati Public Library: Statewide Service to the Handicapped	785
Cleveland Public Library: TWXIL Libraries Resource Grant	27,943
Cleveland Public Library: Statewide Service to the Handicapped	2,124
Columbus Public Library: Columbus Adult Basic Education Project	125,420
Columbus Public Library: TWXIL Libraries Resource Grant	29,373
Dayton & Montgomery County Public Library: TWXIL Libraries Resource Grant	27,944
Greene County Public Library: Library Information & Outreach	33,786
John McIntire Public Library, Zanesville: Project OUTREACH	73,699
Louisville Public Library: MOLO Materials Expansion	31,353
Ohio College Library Center: OCLC Terminals Purchase	56,000
Toledo-Lucas County Public Library: TWXIL Libraries Resource Grant	30,162
Way Public Library: NORWELD Films	26,740
Wilmington Public Library: SWORL Film Collection	70,801
Youngstown & Mahoning County Public Library: TWXIL Libraries Resource Grant	28,650
Youngstown & Mahoning County Public Library: Mill Creek Community Center	30,577
Sub Total	$ 822,008

Grants for Improvement of Service in Institutions — FY 1973 Funds

Columbus State Institute	$ 2,994
Junction City Treatment Center	3,000
Lima State Hospital	5,000
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation & Correction	140,000
Ohio Youth Commission	87,000
Tiffin State Hospital	2,200
Toledo Mental Health Center	3,500
Sub Total	$ 243,694

Grants for Workshops from FY 1973 Funds

Case Western Reserve University HELP Extend Library Services	$ 14,090
Case Western Reserve University: Cleveland Scholarships for Children's Books Showcase	375
Miami University: Library Executive Development Program Alumni Conferences	9,855
Miami University: Library Executive Development, August, 1975	4,130
Ohio State University: Interlibrary Cooperation Planning Institute	9,500
Ohio State University: Library Clerk Treasurers Workshops	998
Sub Total	$ 38,748

Grants for Workshops (Title I) from FY 1975 Funds

Ohio State University: Middle Management Workshop	$ 658
Sub Total	$ 658
TOTAL	$2,485,028

Planning for Better Service

Decision Makers

A statewide program of development and coordination of library service is the responsibility of the five-member State Library Board, also responsible for the policy of the State Library. But the board members realize that for the best statewide program, ideas and experience of hundreds of trustees, librarians, and interested citizens must be tapped. Seeking more participation, the board met in Piqua in April so that trustees, librarians and interested citizens could share their ideas about State Library-assisted library services in the Miami Valley.

Max Drake, Tiffin businessman, now in his first term as president, says, "The board's purpose is to foster good library service in Ohio. A lot of things can go into that, but that is the basic purpose. One of the real problems the board has faced has been uncertainty about funding. I am proud of the progress that we've made toward getting the library on a state-funded basis so that we are able to plan and operate consistently—and where we can use the federal funds for grants for improving services."

Mrs. William J. Vesely, leader and volunteer in Cleveland area community groups, believes that "Successes in library development are based upon cooperation—a sharing of ideas as well as books. I see a great need to listen and to learn first-hand from the people who benefit from the services."

A veteran of seven years' service on the board, Raymond R. Brown, special consultant in Akron, concurs with Mrs. Vesely. He points out that Ohio's experience with involving library users in the Ohio Governor's Conference "should enable Ohio to participate effectively in the White House Conference. This time, though, we plan to get even more citizens involved in White House Conference discussions."

Harold F. Nieman of Cincinnati, whose experience as a business executive makes him especially aware of accountability and economics, says he wants "to make sure that library services are really available to the people who need them." He believes that one of the most significant things that the board has done is "long-range planning, and getting input from people in Ohio as to what the library should be doing, how it ought to perform its function."

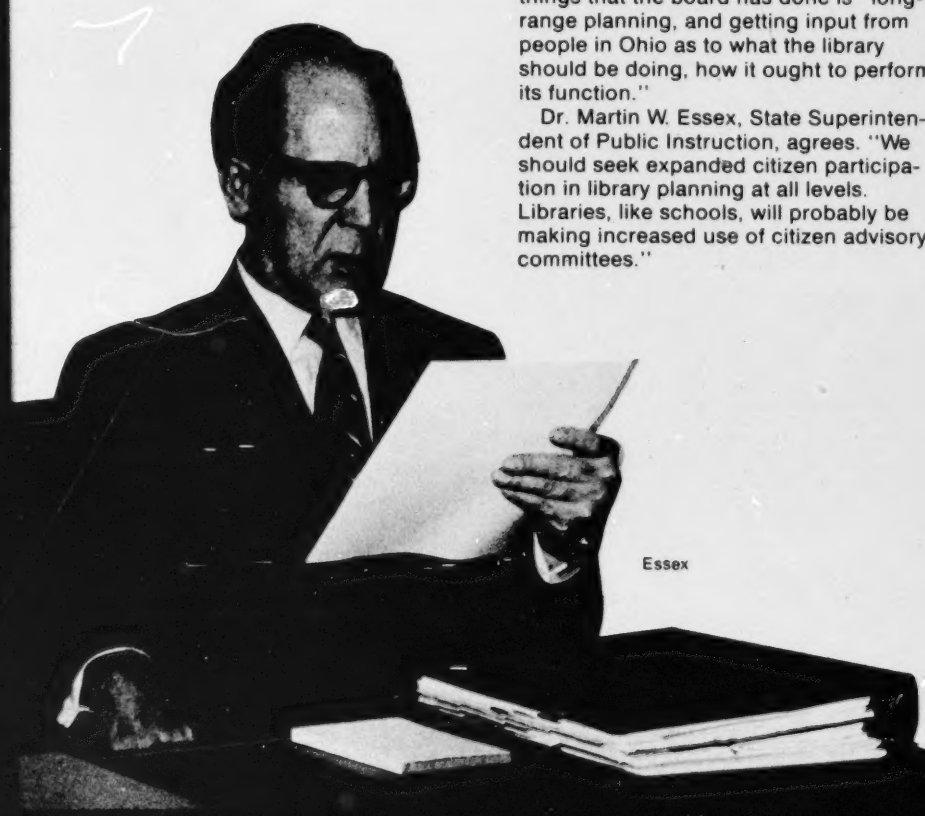
Dr. Martin W. Essex, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, agrees. "We should seek expanded citizen participation in library planning at all levels. Libraries, like schools, will probably be making increased use of citizen advisory committees."

Vesely Brown

Advisers

A technical editor for one of the nation's largest paper companies, a real estate broker, a teacher of autistic children, and a specialist on aging and institution care are in the group of experts chosen for their special skills to serve on advisory panels that assist the State Library Board and staff. These groups help assess user needs and offer advisory assistance for developing statewide library programs.

This year two new committees were created: an Advisory Committee for the Ohio-Morehead Project for Expanding Library Services to Disadvantaged Adults and a committee to help plan the October 1975 Interlibrary Cooperation Institute. The other advisory groups are: the Advisory Committee for Area Library Service Organization Review, the Advisory Committee for Library Outreach Services, the Advisory Council on Federal Library Programs, the Advisory Committee for Institution Library services and the Library Services and Construction Act Title II (Construction) Review Committee.



Essex

Shubert Drake Nieman

Committee members include: Joseph Bana, Euclid • Doris Barcomb, Columbus • Janet Berg, Marion • Edith Booher, Franklin • Jay R. Bone, Fremont • Mrs. Mary Cataland, Powell • William R. Chait, Dayton • Robert Cheshier, Cleveland • Sarah I. Cody, Cleveland Heights • Gloria Coles, Toledo • J. Kenneth Cozier, Shaker Heights • Dennis Day, Troy • Robert Donahugh, Youngstown • Harvey Eagle, Alexandria • Barbara F. Eaton, Columbus • William Edwards, Cleveland • William O. Elmore, Athens • Mrs. Laurel Fischer, Akron • A. J. Goldwyn, Cleveland • George E. Grant, Columbus • Ann Hanning, Columbus • Judith Hastings, Bowling Green • Mrs. Dorothy Hays, Powell • Lee Henning, Ada • Mrs. Patricia Holter, Pomeroy • James R. Hunt, Cincinnati • Jon Kelton, Wilmington • Clark S. Lewis, New Philadelphia • Margaret Lindley, Mansfield • Mrs. Hannah McCauley, Lancaster • Dr. Miles Martin, Toledo • Richard N. Maxwell, Columbus • James Miller, Worthington • Dr. John Mitchell, Kent • H. L. Morris, Columbus • Mark Neyman, Marietta • Mrs. Rose Papier, Columbus • Marian Parker, Bowling Green • A. Chapman Parsons, Columbus • James S. Patrick, Akron • Donald Paul, Dayton • Mrs. Elnora Portteus, Cleveland • Mrs. Betty Ravenscraft, Akron • Mrs. Emelyne Ely Reed, Londonderry • John Rebenack, Akron • Karl Reiser, Columbus • James I. Richey, Cleveland • Dr. A. Robert Rogers, Kent • Mrs. Rush Rogers, Cincinnati • Harold B. Schell, Cincinnati • Mrs. J. Kaye Schneider, Lima • H. Paul Schrank, Akron • Charles Selkow, Columbus • Mrs. Mary Louise Sheehan, Chillicothe • Dr. Dorothy Sinclair, Cleveland • Mrs. Evelina Smith, Warren • Mrs. Jane Sterzer, Dayton • Daniel Suvak, Lucasville • Virginia Tiefel, Hiram • Donald Tollafield, Medina • Ms. Lee Troye, Columbus • John S. Wallach, Xenia • Max Way, Piketon • Doris Wood, Batavia.

Planners

Glut the state with Master of Library Science courses . . . Consolidate small libraries into larger regional units . . . Determine library services by public demand . . . Make sure small libraries are not step children to larger ones . . . Use the full amount of revenue allowed by law for library service.

These and other often conflicting comments from public library trustees are among the ideas with which 100 librarians, trustees, and others will grapple in an October 1975 planning meeting. The library leaders, representing a cross-section of different types of libraries, will make recommendations for the future direction of library services in Ohio. Although the planning meeting is limited to 100 persons, planners sought ideas for discussion from hundreds of trustees, librarians, and interested citizens. Many more persons will be involved in similar discussions in 1976.

To help conference participants evaluate change and courses of action, Mrs. Allie Beth Martin, president of the American Library Association, and other national library leaders will discuss library developments across the nation. Other sessions will focus on Ohio and how libraries can respond to tomorrow's needs. It has been six years since the Ohio Library Development Plan was formulated and major changes have taken place in Ohio and in libraries in the nation.

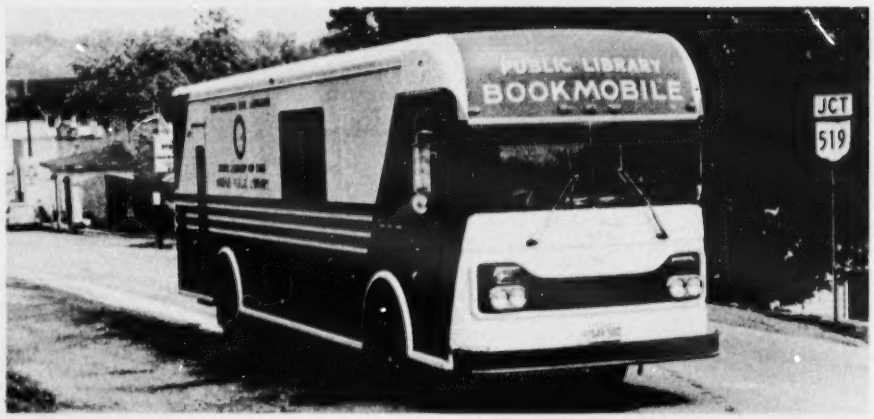
A 21-member committee planned the 2½-day meeting that will be held at The Ohio State University. Conference planners include members of the Ohio Library Association, the Ohio Association of School Librarians-Educational Media Council of Ohio, Ohio Library Trustee Association, Academic Libraries Association of Ohio, the Special Libraries Association Chapters, and the State Library.

The meeting continues Ohio's on-going participation by citizens in long-range library planning and decision making. Recommendations formulated at the conference will be used as a basis for study and action for Ohio libraries and the library associations. Follow-up reports will form the basis for Ohio's conference that will precede the 1978 White House Conference.

In late '76 Ohio plans to hold a second conference in preparation for the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services. (Librarians, citizens, and leaders held a Governor's Conference in April 1974.) Every state will have at least one state-level conference preceding the White House Conference.

The Dayton public library pioneered bookmobile service in Ohio in 1923 when staff piled 600 books into a $623 Ford truck equipped with shelving and drove to factories and community centers. Three years later, public libraries in Cleveland and Cincinnati introduced bookwagons. The idea of books on wheels had caught on. The service reached its zenith in the mid-1960's when 94 bookmobiles carried more than 10.2 million books to Ohio people. By the 1970's libraries were re-evaluating these services. Population changes and branch development caused some libraries to abolish bookmobile routes, and others experimented with new uses for the mobile units.

Today, imaginative use of advanced technology offers expanded opportunities for mobile library units. A new State Library bookmobile at the Southeastern Ohio Regional Library Service Center in Caldwell carries 5000 books and is equipped with a radio/transceiver. One call to headquarters from any of the 286 stops in the 6-county area served by the center brings an immediate answer to a reference question or relays a request for materials that the staff mail to the user's home or office (see page 5).



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